

SKILLED IN THE LAW

Success of Mr. Taft as Solicitor General.

WON MANY NOTABLE SUITS.

Victorious in the Celebrated Alaskan Seal Fisheries Controversy—His Defense of the McKinley Bill—Refused Golden Offers for a Seat on the Federal Bench.

Mr. Taft's eight years of history making utility upon the bench of the Sixth federal circuit, during most of which period he was presiding judge, were prefaced by three years of high accomplishment as solicitor general of the United States. President Harrison picked him to be the legal representative of the United States in active litigation in 1890, when he was only thirty-three years old and still had three years of his elective term upon the superior court bench in Ohio to serve. Solicitor general of the United States at thirty-three! Scarcely more than a boy in years as ripened maturity is reckoned and already doing deeds of national moment—deeds of international moment, to be exact, for inside of two weeks of taking the oath he had put up to him the defense of the government in the Alaska seal fisheries controversy, at which the courts and the diplomats of three countries—the United States, England and Canada—had been dinging for fourteen years.

Briefly the sum and substance of it was this: We had captured and condemned to be sold the Canadian schooner Sayward for illegal sealing in Alaska waters. England and Canada supported the claim of the owner for damages, which we rejected. Pending arbitration the case was brought unexpectedly before the supreme court. It was clever tactics on the other fellow's part, and it put us in rather a pickle. While Canada would not be bound by an adverse decision if the case went against her—that is, she would not be compelled to accept the decision as final—should we lose the fact of our losing in our own court would count against us.

The new solicitor general called in. He read the documents. He clutched and held fast. When he emerged from the muck of international law, treaties, precedent and kindred clarities he had a 300 page brief ready to present to the court. It won for him and for the United States against two of the best lawyers in the land—Joseph H. Choate and Calderon Carlisle, Jr.

Then it fell to him to defend the McKinley bill in an action brought by an importing firm who objected to paying higher duties imposed by the bill and pleaded that Speaker Reed's way of counting a quorum, by which tactics the bill had passed the house of representatives, was unconstitutional. The importers urged that enough members present in the house, although constituting a numerical quorum, could break a quorum by not voting.

"If voting and not present is necessary to make a quorum, why is the speaker empowered to employ the sergeant at arms of the house to compel absentees to attend with the object of making a quorum?" queried Mr. Solicitor General Taft. The McKinley bill was saved.

The young solicitor general won, won, won and kept on winning for the government for the two years he was in office. Then President Harrison set him upon what Mr. Taft felt would be the track leading to his real ambition—the supreme court bench. He named him as circuit judge. Judge Taft accepted unhesitatingly. He did it in face of the well meant advice of friends who wanted him to be a money maker. Attractive partnerships were proposed to him by big law firms, partnerships that meant \$40,000, \$50,000 and \$100,000 a year. The emoluments of the bench were only \$8,000 annually. Judge Taft shook his head. "There are bigger and better things than money," was his reply to these gilded suggestions. He was then thirty-five. He was a poor man, but he had enough. He is now fifty-one and a poor man still by the standard of the dollar.

Bulgaria's coup was a case of the worm turning. The sublime porte tread on the plucky mountaineers once too often.

Soldiers' Marching Tests.

Our army would show off well in a marching test if the work done by the officers recently is a criterion. Fifty miles in three days is good marching, although not great marching. During the fall maneuvers of the German troops the marching test was twenty miles in one day, and 20 per cent of the men dropped out before the end. This is poor marching, and the French have shown better stuff or better training, for only 3 per cent fell out on a march of the same length in France.

What our officers can do the men can do. These walking tests for officers will no doubt spur the men in garrison to practice on long walks. Fifty miles in three days as the roads average is good work, although it was often beaten in the civil war. One corps made a forced march of thirty-five miles in twenty-four hours to get into the battle of Gettysburg, and this was not Stonewall Jackson's "foot cavalry" either. Good marching wins as many battles as good fighting.

GEORGE L. KILMER.

A World Language.

Language making looks easy to us moderns, judging by the number of claimants the last fifty years for the position of "vehicle of speech for all nations." A hundred different tongues have been invented, and each was said by its promoters to answer every requirement. In Dresden last August the Esperantists held their fourth international congress and may well boast that 3,000 people, representing thirty nationalities, speaking in one tongue is proof that Esperanto is a success, whatever its intrinsic merits compared with numerous rivals. The congress is described in the North American Review, and it is evident that the gathering was an impressive one. If the zeal shown by the delegates at the congress goes with them to their scattered homes Esperanto must speedily become a world study.

But being a world study and a world language in actual practice are two distinct things. Language has always been a matter of growth and not of inculcation. The human being catches up the first gesture or word that will convey the present meaning, and as things are drifting today the needs of the world will be conversation with English speaking people. The Americans and the British are the greatest world travelers today. The routes where "English spoken here" stares the traveler in the face are growing wider each year. Our language is made up out of many tongues, and the case with which immigrants pick up enough for everyday use is evidence that it can serve every purpose of a universal speaking medium. A few at least of every people on the globe are already interested in speaking English some of the time. These few will acquire it because they have to, and they will gradually introduce it among their fellows. In this way English will come into use wherever and whenever a universal language is needed.

Raising Trees.

Forestry is a big word, and when the term scientific forestry is used the average farmer in America may be excused if he thinks the subject is beyond him. Anything less than a square mile in extent growing trees is to the man of American lineage simply a "piece of woods." And it is a fact that until very recently the study of scientific tree culture or forestry was confined to large areas.

It is fortunate probably that discussions of the forestry problem of the country have been supplemented by warnings of a threatened famine in timber. This last idea strikes home. No farm can get along without posts and rails. The matter of windbreaks, shelter and water sheds for small streams also interests the farmer. Rows of trees rightly placed will not interfere with tilling the soil, and since the attention they require comes out of the crop season the raising of a few trees is a simple matter. The timber may not be marketable for years to come, but value is added to the farm by a tract or patch of woods free of bushes and brambles.

An Appeal to the Pocket.

Consumption does not pay, and the fight against tuberculosis in this country must depend for success upon the extent to which the public can be aroused to the economic necessity of stamping it out. Millions of dollars are being expended now to take care of the victims of tuberculosis one way and another, and it seems that the cost of medical care is perhaps less than half of the financial burden due to this disease.

One of the physicians from Europe attending the congress on tuberculosis at Washington declared that out of every three persons who die during the working period of life one succumbs to pulmonary tuberculosis. Thus society pays toll to the plague by a loss in working force. To say nothing of sympathy for sufferers, it is a question of self interest for every community to stamp out consumption.

The London board of trade finds that the business slump affects the five leading commercial countries of the world, Great Britain, Germany, France, the United States and Belgium, so there is no sense in knocking the 1907 panic at this date. Reaction had to come.

Being under contract to live 200 years, perhaps Mr. Wu goes back to the simple life in China because the atmosphere in this country has not been working his way of late.

It was a poor help to Chicago's population boom for the home press to announce that thousands of the Chicago children go hungry to school.

This being a record year for going up in the air, defeated candidates ought not to feel that fate has pursued them maliciously.

The overworked "short and ugly word" must begin to feel ripe for the Osier dose or retirement on an old age pension.

Warm fall weather never postpones the advent of mince pie upon the bill where "the people rule."

A Blunder.

(Original.)

When I left home for Miss Harmon's school for girls my father lived in Illinois. When I was graduated he had removed to Bankton, N. Y. He gave me the street and number, but he was a lawyer, and lawyers were in those days proverbial for their scratched handwriting, so I found it difficult to make out the address. As near as I could come to deciphering the name of the street it was Lafayette. This was not correct. It was Babble street. Leaving the station on my arrival, I took a cab and told the driver to take me to 50 Lafayette street. When I saw the house I was surprised that my father could afford to live in it. I had left a two story frame cottage in the west to come to a four story stone front house in the east.

I paid the coachman and, going up the stoop, rang the bell. A maid came to the door whom I had never seen, and I told her to tell mother that I had come from school. She asked me whom she should say I had come, I told her "her daughter, of course," and going into the drawing room, looked about me at the handsome furniture, still wondering how father had been able to purchase it. The maid went upstairs to make the announcement.

I waited quite a long while for her return. When she came down she told me that no one was at home except my mother, who had recently had a car-trail removed from one of her eyes and was obliged to remain in a dark room. I was surprised, for I had not been informed of there being anything the matter with her eye, and as the maid said I was to go up to her I ran up stairs and through a room that had been darkened so that one entering my mother's room should not let in any light. The chamber occupied by my mother was so dark that I could scarcely see my hand before my face. I didn't know which way to turn till she called me, and even then I went in the wrong direction till she had done so several times. Then I found her sitting in an easy chair and put my arms around her neck.

"Why, child," she said, "why did you write us that you would come tomorrow? Your brother would have met you at the station."

I was startled. My mother's voice had changed. Could it be that her trouble with her eye had broken her faculties. "There's some mistake about that, mother dear," I replied. "I wrote that I was coming on Thursday. Thursday and Friday by a bad writer may be made to look alike. Perhaps there's where the error lies."

I was about to speak of her trouble when I heard the door of the ante-room open and shut. Then the door of the room I was in opened, some one hurried in, and a man's voice said:

"Where are you, sis?"

"I'm here."

"Ellen told me you'd come, and come a day ahead of time."

My brother Tom, ten years my senior, never called me anything but "sis" and "sissey," but there was something wrong with his voice. I had no time to wonder what had caused the change when I felt myself clasped in two strong arms and lips pressed against mine.

"What's become of your beard?" I asked.

"Beard! I never had one. We've been counting on your coming. Mother is shut up for the present, but she'll come out all right. The doctor says she may have the light in one week more. Awful glad to see you—I mean to feel you, ha, ha! Can't see anything in here. Have to rely on the touch." And he gave me another good hug and several kisses. "But come out into the light. I want to see how you've improved. You won't mind, will you, mother?"

"Not if you don't keep her too long."

Putting his arm around my waist, he led me out through the ante-room, and, opening the outer door, we stood on the threshold between the room and the hall.

I say we stood there, and so we did. We didn't get any farther, at least not just then. Never were two people more astonished, bewildered. We were entire strangers to each other.

"Great Scott!" was his exclamation. "Heavens!" was mine.

He dropped his arm as if it had been shot, and I quickly drew away.

"How in the name of—"

"I must have—got into—the wrong!"

At this point he regained his equilibrium. "If you're not my sister, you're certainly worthy to be any one's sister. At any rate, I'm happy to make your acquaintance, even by mistake, though I assure you I don't usually on so slight an acquaintance."

He paused, and my face flushed crimson.

"Come," he said reassuringly, "tell me how it happened."

I told him my story, and he replied that his own sister, who had been away from home on a long visit, was expected the next day. He insisted that I needed a luncheon and ordered one, and while I was eating it he telephoned for a carriage. When it came he got in with me and began a hunt for me for my home. My father's name was not in the directory, but I told my new friend that he was an attorney, and, driving to the office of one of the profession, we learned the address. Ten minutes later I was with my own family.

The family into which I had blundered became my intimate friends. The daughter called on me, and the son has been so attentive to me as to we shall see.

FLORENCE NORTON.

FOR THE HOUSEWIFE

Eggplant, American Style.

Cut the eggplant in thick slices, cover with salt and put a weight on top to extract the juice. At the end of two hours fry in olive oil or good drippings. Arrange part of the plant in layers around sides and bottom of a cooking pot and set the rest one side. Fry in the same drippings one pound of chopped meat and two onions (sliced). Put a layer of this meat and onion on top of the sliced eggplant. Next should come a few slices of tomato, seasoning all with salt and pepper. Over this put another layer of eggplant, then more meat and tomato, and so on until all the ingredients are used. Add a little hot water to partly cover, put on the lid and cook slowly on top of the stove until the water is almost gone. Serve hot.

Dark Rings Under the Eyes.

Dark circles under the eyes are usually due to some congestion of the veins of the part and are almost always the result of one or more of the following circumstances:

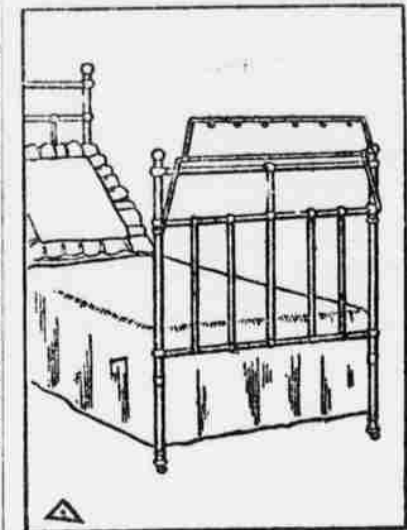
When the person is anemic and the chemical constitution of the blood is not what it should be or when the system is being drained as it would be in excessive study, lack of sleep and dissipation of any description.

An external remedy will sometimes be effective temporarily, but it cannot possibly be permanent while the cause of the trouble still exists. Bathe the eyes and the surrounding skin with cold water and use friction upon the darkened part of the skin. A little turpentine ointment is good, as is also a solution made of one part of diluted ammonia to four parts of water.

Be careful that none of the wash reaches the eye.

Convenient Clothes Rack.

Among the novel inventions recently patented is the detachable clothes rack shown in the illustration below. It consists of a framework of rods, which is clamped to the end of the bedstead. Naturally this clothes rack is intended to be employed mostly at night, when the occupants are using the bed, some of the discarded garments being sus-



ended on the hooks on the upper bracket and others folded on the lower arm. In addition, this clothes rack would also prove useful to the housewife during the day, as it could be employed for airing the bedclothes. When not in use it can be quickly detached from the bedstead.

DAMES AND DAUGHTERS.

Ethel McAllister, aged eight years, traveled safely alone from Melbourne, Australia, to New York, a distance of 7,500 miles.

Miss Freida Klingel is the first woman driver of a taxicab in New York city. It is said that Miss Klingel was formerly a chorus girl, and she made the change from stage to cab without difficulty.

Mrs. Zella Nutall is now in Mexico as field director of the Reid-Crocker expedition, which is excavating the Pyramids of the Sun and Moon at Teotihuacan. The work is carried on with funds furnished by Mrs. Whitelaw Reid and Mrs. Crocker of San Francisco.

Mrs. George Tyler Bigelow of Massachusetts, widow of a chief justice of the commonwealth, was originally a Quincey girl and remembers John Adams vividly. With her mother she was at the reception given by him to Lafayette on Aug. 29, 1824. She was then seventeen. Now she's over ninety.

Miss Josephine Louise Reynolds of Hull, Mass., a telephone girl, has demonstrated that one woman at least can drive a nail straight and saw a board vertically and to line. She drew the plan of a small summer cottage and with her own hands, fearless of callosities and splinters, constructed it, the workmanship being good in every detail from foundation to rooftop.

Troubles of theatrical managers over "first nights" could well be avoided in the case of some plays by making the first night the last and calling it that.

When the sandwich man at the county fair eats from his own stock it's a sure sign that Roosevelt's uplift has struck somebody in the farming districts.

The announcement "Jerome is after the gamblers" would be more interesting to certain New Yorkers plus an adjective in front of the last word.

Among noises which are a nuisance and could be made unnecessary the "honk" of the auto is at the front of the procession.

For Prothonotary



Wallace J. Barnes.
New Portieres, Rugs, Carpets and
Carpets at MEX & Co's. 22-24

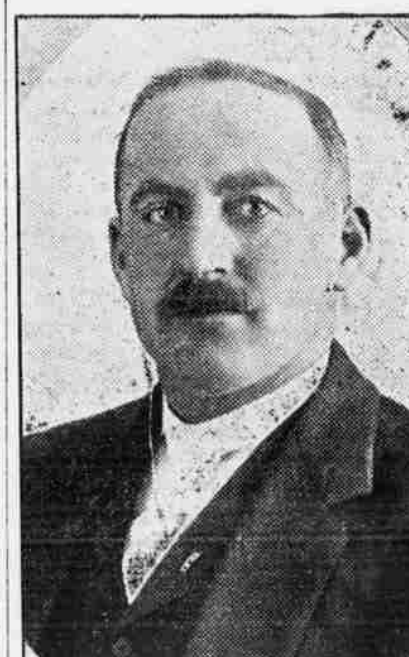
OR REGISTER AND REORDER.



A. O. BLAKE.
Carpets Cleaned on the Floor.

The Oscar Smith establishment will have one of their Vacuum Carpet Cleaning Machines in Honesdale on October 19th, and will clean the Presbyterian church. An invitation is extended to parties having any carpets to clean to come and see the kind of work they do. The old style of cleaning carpets is done away with. You don't have to take your carpets up and beat the life out of them, which is injurious to the carpets, nor do you have your house torn up for days. They guarantee to take dirt out of carpets, upholstered furniture, bedding, blankets, etc., without injury to the same, and without creating any dust, or taking the articles to be cleaned out of the room. Any orders or inquiries sent to C. L. Dunning's store will have prompt attention.

Republican Candidate for Sheriff.



M. LEE BRAMAN.

JOSEPH N. WELCH Fire Insurance

The OLDEST Fire Insurance
Agency in Wayne County.

Office: Second floor Masonic Building, over C. C. Jadin's drug store, Honesdale.

APPRAISERS.—Notice is given that appraisement of \$300 to the widow of the following named decedents have been filed in the Orphans' Court of Wayne county, and will be presented for approval on Monday, Oct. 20, 1908, viz:

Victor Miller, Deceased; Personal and Real; Daniel Mitchell, Deceased; Personal and Real; Margaret Leonard, Deceased; Personal and Real.

M. J. HANLAN, Clerk.
Honesdale, Oct. 7, 1908.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE HONESDALE NATIONAL BANK AT HONESDALE, WAYNE COUNTY, PA., at the close of business, Sept. 23, 1908.

RESOURCES.	
Capital and Surplus	\$25,555.37
Overpaid, secured and unsecured	None
U. S. Bonds, Treasury notes, etc.	50,000.00
State Bonds	2,250.00
Real Estate, etc.	1,363,500.33
Loans and discounts	40,000.00
Due from National Banks (not Reserve)	2,000.00
Due from approved reserve agents	125,163.64
Checks and other cash items	2,002.46
Notes on other National Banks	250.00
Exchange on foreign currency, etc.	220.46
U. S. Savings Bonds	\$20,300.00
U. S. National Debt	91,144.00
U. S. National Debt (over 100 days)	2,750.00
Total	\$1,291,123.11
LIABILITIES.	
Capital stock paid in	\$50,000.00
Reserve fund	100,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	2,552.13
U. S. National Debt (over 100 days)	91,144.00
Due to other National Banks	1,364.72
Due to State Banks and Bankers	382.94
Individual deposits subject to check	\$1,444,000.00
Deposits of certificates of deposit	23,124.00
Certified checks	1,750.74
Cashier's checks outstanding	1,000.00
Notes borrowed	1,429,944.22
Notes and bills rediscounted	None
Bills payable, including certificates of deposit for money borrowed	None
Liabilities other than those above stated	None
Total	\$1,291,123.11

State of Pennsylvania, County of Wayne, ss.
I, Edwin P. Torrey, Cashier of the above named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 24th day of Sept., 1908.

Correct—attest: R. F. TORREY, Cashier.

ANDREW THOMPSON, ROBERT GREENE, E. B. HADDENBERGH, } Directors.

23-24

For New Late Novelties

—IN—

JEWELRY WATCHES SILVERWARE

Try

SPENCER, The Jeweler

"Guaranteed articles only sold."

REGISTER'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that the accountants herein named have settled their respective accounts as Register of the County of Wayne, Pa., and that the same will be presented at the Orphans' Court of said county for confirmation, at the Court House in Honesdale, on the fourth Monday of October next, viz:

First and final account of E. C. Doyle, executor of the estate of E. C. Doyle, deceased.

First and final account of O. C. Blake and H. Stevens, executors of the estate of B. J. O'Rourke, deceased.

First and final account of Paul E. O'Neill, administrator of the estate of Charles C. Barry, deceased.

First and final account of Mayne Keegan, administrator of the estate of William H. Barry, deceased.

First and final account of Joel Haynes, executor of the estate of Jesse W. Haynes, deceased.

First and final account of Emma Purie, administrator of the estate of Patrick Purie, deceased.

First and final account of A. E. Sisson and O. N. Bates, executors of the estate of S. H. Bates, deceased.

First and final account of Lottie P. Lane, administrator of the estate of Patrick F. Moran, deceased.

Supplementary account of S. N. Cross, administrator of the estate of H. C. Sterling, deceased.

First and final account of Charles A. McCarty, administrator of the estate of Andrew Edgar, deceased.

First and final account of Isaac D. Gavitt, executor of the last will of Violetta Gavitt, deceased.

First and final account of Minnie Eckbeck, administrator of the estate of John A. Eckbeck, deceased.

First and final account of William H. Schaefer, executor of the estate of Caroline Schaefer, deceased.

First and final account of Eugene Swingle, executor of the estate of Peter Heibel, deceased.

First and final account of A. T. Seyle, executor of the estate of Maria A. Huftein, deceased.

First and final account of E. C. Mumford, administrator of the estate of Ralph Fleming, deceased.

First and final account of Hattie M. Conkling, executor of the last will of the estate of William Box, deceased.

E. W. GAMMELL, Register.

COURT PROCLAMATION.—Whereas, the Judge of the several Courts of the County of Wayne has issued his precept for holding a Court of Quarter Sessions, Oyer and Terminer, and General Jail Delivery in and for said County, at the Court House, to begin on

MONDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1908

and continue one week:

And directing that a Grand Jury for the Courts of Quarter Sessions and Oyer and Terminer be summoned to meet on Monday, October 19, 1908, at 2 p. m.

Notice is therefore hereby given to the Coroner and Justices of the Peace, and Constables of the County of Wayne, that they be then and there in their proper persons, at said Court House, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon of said 19th of October, 1908, with their records, inquisitions, examinations and other returns, to do those things which to their offices appertain to be done, and those who are bound by recognizance or otherwise to prosecute the prisoners who are or shall be in the Jail of Wayne County, be then and there to prosecute against them as shall be just.

Given under my hand, at Honesdale, this 30th day of October, 1908, and in the first year of the Independence of the United States.

WILLIAM E. ROADKIGHT, Sheriff.

TRIAL LIST.—Wayne Common Pleas

October Term, 1908, beginning Oct. 26,

1—Moore, Roy vs. Brink.

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